

The following list of references to this species may serve to make this paper of some slight practical use :—

Campethera capricorni, Strickl., Contr. Orn. 1852, p. 155 ; G. R. Gray, List. B. Br. Mus. *Picidæ* (1868), p. 81.

Dendromus capricorni, Bonap., Consp. Vol. Zygodactyl. (1854)* p. 9.

Chrysopicus capricorni, Malh., Monogr. Picid. (1862) ii. p. 169.

Ipagrus capricornis [1], Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. (1863) iv. p. 123, note.

Picus capricorni, Sundev., Consp. Av. Picin. (1866) p. 64.

Magdalene College, Cambridge,

June 11, 1869.

XXX.—*On the Cuculidæ described by Linnæus and Gmelin, with a sketch of the Genus Eudynamis.* By ARTHUR Viscount WALDEN, P.Z.S. etc.

(Plate X.)

It is now a quarter of a century since the rules for zoological nomenclature were promulgated by the British Association—a period sufficiently long to enable us to judge of their merits by the test of practical experience. How, then, do we now stand? To what extent have these rules been accepted, more especially the law of priority, by ornithologists at least? and how have they worked? To these two questions I believe an answer not altogether unsatisfactory may be given. The spirit of the rule of priority has more or less influenced every recent writer. One or two may have grumbled, ornithological Tories shocked at the revolutionary tendencies of the binomial principle. Some, its most ardent advocates at the time, have since viewed with rather peevish impatience discoveries of titles older than those they had accustomed themselves to regard as the oldest. Yet, on the whole, the endeavour of most ornithologists has been to discover the senior title and to adopt it; and if, now and then, the dead Fathers have been rather left to take care of themselves, yet,

* Originally published in 'L'Ateneo Italiano,' no. 8, May 1854 (*vide* Carus and Engelmann, Bibl. Zoogr. p. 115).

when modern titles have come into conflict, the right of priority has invariably been asserted by the living author who felt his claim assailed.

But in the practical working of the rules the results are not as great as, after so many years of trial, we might fairly have expected. For this one reason is to be found in that rule which leaves it optional to authors to alter the old titles they do not consider appropriate. Thus the door is opened for the admission of every caprice, and confusion necessarily follows. What is first required is to ascertain and indisputably establish by universal agreement the oldest title of every species. When that is done it will be time enough to decide what titles are to be retained and which are to be rejected. But the principal reason why ornithological nomenclature has not reached the advanced position we wish it to occupy—the position of a cosmopolitan language conveying definite and identical ideas to all minds, is because no systematic effort has as yet been made to determine *all* the species of the older authors and place their titles as a whole on a firm foundation. To Sundevall, Pucheran, and Gray we are greatly indebted for the immense labour they have expended on their respective endeavours to identify the species of Sparrman and Le Vaillant, of Cuvier, Vieillot and Lesson, and of Buffon, Temminck, Le Vaillant, Edwards and Vieillot; while Moore and Cabanis, Hartlaub, Malherbe and Finsch have devoted an amount of sound labour on the nomenclature of the species they have to deal with, which can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who are well acquainted with their work. Nor must we forget the late Mr. Strickland and, alas! Mr. Cassin. Yet the foundation of a correct system of nomenclature cannot be said to have been laid until the whole of the species enumerated in the XIIth and XIIIth editions of the ‘*Systema Naturæ*,’ the very corner-stone of the structure we desire to raise, have been either identified or disposed of. As a slight contribution to a work of this nature I purpose in the following pages to attempt the identification of the species belonging to the modern family of the *Cuculidæ* described in these two editions of the ‘*Systema*.’

In the XIIth edition twenty-two species were enumerated by

Linnaeus under his genus *Cuculus*, and received titles; and one species was added as a variety. Of these, three belong to other genera, and of the remaining nineteen titles eleven have been more or less satisfactorily identified, leaving eight designations either undetermined or wrongfully or doubtfully applied. Two of these undetermined titles were based on species originally described, one by Maregrave, the other by Seba, at a date when imagination was largely drawn upon for facts. Still *Cuculus cornutus* may yet perhaps be found among the American Trogons, although *C. brasiliensis*, founded on Seba's description and figure*, is, I very much fear, a hopeless case. The plate represents a crested bird of a dingy carmine colour, with yellowish wings and tail, the bill stout, curved, and short, the feet with *three* toes in front encircling a branch. It is singular that Brisson, who never saw a specimen of this bird, and took his description from Seba, should have given not only the length of each toe, but should also have alluded to them in pairs as anterior and posterior. Buffon, who termed Seba's bird *Le Couroucoucou* (Hist. Nat. vi. p. 298), considered it a link between the Trogons and the Cuckoos, "En supposant que son indication donnée par Seba soit moins fautive et plus exacte que la plupart de celles qu'on trouve dans son gros ouvrage" †.

C. dominicus, L., ex Brisson (Ornith. iv. p. 10), who described either from a Guianian or a Louisianian example, or else from one from St. Domingo in M. de Réaumur's cabinet, thus confounding the three, but not telling us from which individual he made his description. Dr. Cabanis (Mus. Hein. iv. p. 75), considers Brisson's *C. dominicensis* to be the same as *C. ameri-*

* (Rer. Nat. Thesaurus, i. p. 102, t. 66. f. 2.) "Rostrum ejus dilutè rubrum, breve, et incurvum est, quale Pseudo-Psittacorum. Caput, pariter dilutè rubrum, cristâ ornatur saturatius rubente, ex nigris variegatâ. Dorsum quoque saturatè rubicundum est: at dilutiorem ventris ruborem nonnullæ distinguunt plumulæ flaventes. Alas dilutè rubentes suprâ investiant pennæ, flaventibus etiam aliis interstinctæ. Pennas remiges, longamque caudam, saturatè flavo conspicuas colore, umbra quasi nigricans obfuscant."

† Conf. *Columba alfinis*, Mœhring, Av. Gen. 103, not to be confounded with *Cuculus adfinis* of the same author (*C. persa* L.), Hermann, Tab. affin. animal. p. 184.

canus, L., ex Catesby (N. H. Carol. i. p. 9, t. 9). From this view Mr. Selater (P. Z. S. 1861, p. 119) differs. I must leave it to others to decide between these two high authorities.

Crotophaga ambulatoria, L., seemingly an original description, can be nothing but *C. ani*, L. I introduce it here, belonging as it does to the modern family of the *Cuculidæ*.

The next six species are from the east; and five, if not all six, belong to the genus *Eudynamis*. They are:—

1. *C. honoratus*, L., ex Briss. Orn. iv. p. 136, no. 15, descr. orig.

2. *C. scolopaceus*, L., ex Edw. Birds, ii. p. 59, descr. orig.

3. *C. niger*, L., ex Edw. p. 58, t. 58, descr. orig.

4. *C. orientalis*, L., ex Briss. p. 142, no. 18, descr. orig.

5. *C. punctatus*, L., ex Briss. p. 134, no. 14, descr. orig.

6. *C. mindanensis*, L., ex Briss. p. 130, no. 12, descr. orig.

The species to which Linnæus gave the title of *honoratus* was described by Brisson from a drawing made by Poivre of the living bird. Brisson says “Habitat in Malabar, ubi honores ipsi redduntur.” Hence the Linnæan title. No modern author, I believe, has confirmed this statement; but Latham, from an independent source, mentions that the “Coweel” (*C. indicus*, Lath.) is held in veneration by the Mahometans. Vieillot (N. Dict. viii. p. 227) informs us that “cet oiseau, qui doit son nom à la mélodie et à l’étendue de sa voix, est en vénération dans la presque île de l’Inde.” He adds that its flesh, which is blackish, tender, and agreeable to the taste, is much sought after by those natives who, not over nice, are rich enough to pay for a “Cuil,” which is always sold at a high price. He goes on to quote, from the ‘Essais philosophiques sur les mœurs de divers animaux étrangers,’ this native proverb, “C’est un grand bien de manger le cuil, mais un grand péché de le faire tuer.” Stephens accounts for the superstition by supposing that it is because this bird “feeds on reptiles of the more noxious kinds and insects.” Some of the Indian correspondents of ‘The Ibis’ will perhaps let us know how much of all this we are to believe. Recent authors maintain that the Koel is frugivorous.

There can be no doubt, after reading Brisson’s description, that the bird Poivre figured was either a female or a young male

of the common Indian *Eudynamis*. Brisson, moreover, states that the inhabitants of Malabar call this bird "Cuil."

The specimen which Edwards figured in his 59th plate, and on which Linnæus founded *C. scolopaceus*, came from Bengal, and was lent to Edwards by Mr. Daudridge, of Moorfields. I find some difficulty in identifying it. Dr. Cabanis (Mus. Hein. iv. p. 49) refers it without hesitation to the female of the Indian Koel; and I would gladly concur if the account and figure given by Edwards left no doubt on the matter. But that author's description is so vague that it may be applied with more or less probability to other species of Cuckoos known to inhabit Bengal. The plate represents a bird of a general rufous or bay colour, while in the description the body-colour is stated to be brown. The figure will pass for any Cuckoo in the *hepatic* phase of plumage; on the other hand the bill, as figured and described, most nearly agrees with that of the Koel. The reasons Edwards gives for not regarding Mr. Daudridge's bird as the same as *C. canorus* only increase our difficulty:—"This bird being more like the common Cuckoo than the others here described*, it may be thought the same by slight observers of nature, so it will be proper to observe in what they chiefly disagree. First it is less by a full third part, though, by reason of the superior length of the tail, this bird is an inch or more longer than the common Cuckoo; that is white, with regular continued transverse lines, on the under side, from the breast downward; this hath the belly and under side white mixed with orange, and sprinkled with black spots: that hath bright gold-coloured legs; this hath them of a dirty yellow, rather inclining to green; but I am more certainly convinced, who have seen and compared the birds together, than another can be by my persuading him to be of my opinion: the tail-feathers of the common [Cuckoo] are tipped with white, but in this there is no appearance of it." If a *Eudynamis*, it would seem unnecessary to prove that it is not the same as *C. canorus*. Mr. Gray (Gen. B. App. p. 42) refers Edwards's 59th plate to *Eudynamis orientalis*, meaning the common Indian Koel.

C. niger, L., offers less difficulty. The type was likewise

* Namely, *C. persa*, L., *C. glandarius*, L., and *C. niger*, L.

supplied to Edwards by Mr. Daudridge, who obtained it from Bengal, "where it is called in the country language Cukeel." It is thus described:—"The head, body, wings, and tail are covered in every part with deep black feathers, without any mark or spot of other colours; the feathers have a shining lustre on them." This can only apply to the Koel; and in this identification I am happy to agree with Dr. Cabanis (*l. c.*), who was the first to point out the "unglücklicher Missgriff," of Mr. Blyth in identifying *C. tenuirostris**, J. E. Gray (*Ill. Ind. Zool.* ii. t. 34. f. i. 1833), with it.

The next title, *C. orientalis*, L., has hitherto been the one adopted by Indian authors for the Indian Koel. Brisson originally described the bird on which Linnæus founded the above title from a specimen in M. de Réaumur's possession, sent to him by Count Bentinck, who received it from "les Indes Orientales." The description is that of an adult male *Eudynamis*; but as no definite *habitat* is given, its identification cannot be demonstrated by direct proof. Yet, by implication, we may fairly infer, from the account Brisson gives of the individual on which Linnæus based his *C. punctatus*, that both birds belong to one and the same species. Now the subject of this last title was also obtained from the East Indies by Count Bentinck, and given to M. de Réaumur. It was a skin of a young male or nearly adult female; and the description, while in no way agreeing with what we find in the Indian species, does tally with the marked characteristics which distinguish the females and young of *E. ransomi*, Bp., or at least of the group of which it is typical, if there is more than one species, as there is reason to believe. The following are the grounds for concluding that *C. indicus niger*, Briss. (= *C. orientalis*, L.), and *C. indicus nævius* Briss. (= *C. punctatus*, L.), are nothing but the same species in different phases of plumage—the black and the spotted. They both were sent to the Dutch Count Bentinck, who gave them

* *Polyphasia nigra*, Jerdon (*B. Ind. i. p. 333*), which must stand as *Cacomantis passerinus* (Vahl, *Skr. Nat. Selsk. iv. l. p. 57, 1797*), according to Dr. Cabanis. Those who agree with Mr. Blyth in the generic distinction of this species will have to adopt the generic title of *Ologyon*, Cab. (*t. c. p. 20*, note), in lieu of *Polyphasia*, Blyth, previously employed by Stephens, 1829.

to M. de Réaumur. The measurements, as given by Brisson, of the two are almost identical. These dimensions are much larger than those of any other species of *Eudynamis*. The length of the bills he states respectively as 1 inch 5 lines and 16 lines, of the tails, 8 inches 4 lines and 8 inches, and so on. These reasons may perhaps not appear conclusive of the identity of the adult male *C. orientalis* with *C. punctatus*; but it is also the opinion of Dr. Cabanis*, who has studied this group with great research. Moreover *C. punctatus*, L., has been referred by Müller, Bonaparte, and others to either one or other of the Koels inhabiting the Moluccan Islands; and even if it be not admitted that *C. orientalis*, L., is the adult male of *C. punctatus*, L., there can be no doubt that it is not the Indian, Cingalese, Malayan, Javan, Philippine or Australian bird—unless, indeed, we are to follow Professor Schlegel (*Mus. P.-B. Cuculi*, pp. 16-20), and include all individuals of the genus (*E. melanorhyncha*, Müll., excepted) under one species.

The account of *C. mindanensis*, the last of the Linnæan species referable to *Eudynamis*, is also to be found in Brisson. That exact and trustworthy author described the species from a specimen in M. d'Aubry's cabinet, which came from the Island of Mindanao.

During the twelve years that elapsed before Gmelin published his XIIIth edition of the 'Systema Naturæ,' great progress was made in the discovery of new species of birds. A number of authors rose on the ornithological horizon; and from their works Gmelin extracted descriptions of twenty-four species (additional to the Linnæan) and ten varieties belonging to the *Cuculidæ*, one species of *Crotophaga*, and two species of the *Cuculidæ* which he erroneously classed under other genera, while two species referred by him to *Cuculus* belong to other groups. But out of the whole number of twenty-nine species only nine can retain Gmelin's titles; for the remainder are either duplicates, or their

* When engaged some time ago in working out the synonymy of the species belonging to the genus *Eudynamis*, I arrived at the above conclusion before I had referred to the 'Museum Heineanum:' and my satisfaction was great on finding that Dr. Cabanis had independently adopted a similar view.

designations are forestalled by previous authors, or else have been raised to generic rank.

The following titles were given to doubtful species, or have not been correctly applied:—

C. bengalensis, Gm., ex Brown, Ill. p. 26, t. 13. fig. inf. from Bengal. A *Centropus* in striated plumage, either a young male or a young female; for the phases of plumage in this species, and what they denote, have yet to be investigated by naturalists on the spot. The figure is clearly that of the Lesser Indian Coucal, *Centropus viridis*, Jerdon (B. Ind. i. p. 350). The true *C. viridis* (Scop.) must be compared before we can decide whether the Indian and Philippine birds are identical. Prof. Schlegel keeps them separate, but, under the name of *C. rectunguis*, Strickl., unites (*op. cit.* pp. 67–70) the Bengal bird with forms from many other localities which have been described as distinct—among them the West-African *C. grilli*, Hartl.

C. panayanus, Gm., ex Sonn. Voy. p. 120, t. 78, from the Island of Panay. A *Eudynamis*, a female or young male, no doubt the same as *E. mindanensis* (L.).

C. maculatus, Gm., ex Buff. Pl. Enl. t. 764, from China. A young male, or a female *Eudynamis*. On the assumption that the Philippine bird migrates to China, and is the only species found in that country*, I refer this title to *E. mindanensis* (L.): anyhow it forestalls *E. chinensis*, Cab. & Heine (Mus. Hein. iv. p. 52).

C. orientalis, L., var. β , Gm., ex Buffon, Hist. Nat. Ois. vi. p. 383, Coukeel, no. 2. A *Eudynamis* in full male black plumage, from Mindanao, and therefore *E. mindanensis* (L.).

C. radiatus, Gm., ex Sonn. Voy. p. 120, t. 79, as yet not perfectly recognized. The type is from Panay. Strickland, it is true (J. A. S. B. 1844, p. 390, note), has stated that it is a good species, and that he possessed a specimen from Malacca “exactly agreeing with Sonnerat’s description,” except that the

* *Conf.* Swinhoe, Ibis, 1861, p. 46; P. Z. S. 1863, p. 264. Mr. Blyth (Ibis, 1865, p. 32) refers the Chinese bird to *E. australis*, Swains., from Australia. Mr. Swinhoe (Ibis, 1866, p. 131) states that the Philippine and the Siamese *Eudynamis* are the same species.

tail was not even. Dr. Cabanis (*t. c. p. 29*) suggests that Sonnerat described from a made-up specimen. Until we are better acquainted with the ornithology of the Philippines, it will be best not to hazard an opinion. Unfortunately Sonnerat is not to be trusted.

C. flavus, Gm., ex Sonn. Voy. p. 122. t. 81. The original description is by Sonnerat, who gives the Island of Panay as the *habitat*. But Gmelin first cites "Pl. Enl. 814", an original drawing from an individual whose derivation is not known, unless we may assume that it was Sonnerat's specimen. Montbeillard (*Hist. Nat. Ois. vi. p. 382*) quotes Sonnerat's description word for word. Sonnerat's bird belongs to the group of small grey-breasted, rufous-bellied Cuckoos, which extend throughout the Indian Archipelago. Until examples are brought together from all localities and compared, the synonymy of the group cannot be determined. Prof. Schlegel (*t. c.*) regards them all as belonging to one species. Philippine specimens exist at Leyden; and Dr. von Martens procured it at Manilla (*Journ. f. Orn. 1866, p. 19*).

C. lucidus, Gm., ex Lath. Syn. ii. pt. 2. p. 528, no. 24, t. 23, from New Zealand (*nec Cab. t. c. p. 14*). This title applies to the New-Zealand *Lamprococcyx* only.

C. melanoleucus, Gm., founded on Montbeillard's description of a specimen sent by Sonnerat from Coromandel, and Pl. Enl. 872, erroneously referred by Mr. Gray (*Gen. B. ii. p. 464*) to *C. serratus*, Sparrm. Boddaert's title, *C. jacobinus*, founded on the same plate, takes precedence. I have failed to detect the slightest difference between the plumage of adult birds from South Africa (*Coccytes hypopinarus*, Cab. & Heine, *t. c. p. 47*) and from India and Ceylon. The South-African bird, however, possesses a somewhat stouter bill, and a longer wing and tail. I have compared a large series of Cingalese individuals with specimens from Malabar, Candeish, Simla, and north-eastern India, and have found the Cingalese form slightly smaller in all its dimensions. It is the Ceylon Cuckoo of Latham (*Gen. Hist. iii. p. 291*). *C. pica*, Hemp. & Ehrenb., from north-eastern Africa, is doubtfully distinct.

C. canorus, L., var γ , Gm. ex Beseke, Schr. Berl. Naturf. Ges.

vii. p. 452, seems to be nothing more than a variety described from Courland. Beseke's account has been ignored by the authors I have had opportunities of consulting (*conf.* Beseke, Vög. Kurl. nos. 53, 54).

C. madagascariensis, Gm., var. β , description taken, but not acknowledged, from Montbeillard (*t. c.* p. 364), who quotes from a note made by Commerson. This traveller found it in company with *C. gigas*, Bodd. "Il a sur la tête un espace nu," lightly furrowed, coloured blue, and surrounded by feathers "d'un beau noir," those of the head and neck silky. Some bristles round the base of the bill. Inside of mouth and tongue black. Tongue forked. Irides reddish. Thighs and inside of the quills blackish. Feet black. Nearly of the size of a fowl. Weight $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Total length $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Bill 19 lines, "ses bords tranchans." The nostrils similar to those of gallinaceous birds. Eighteen quills in the wing. Wings extended, 22 inches. The outer posterior toes capable of being brought forward. The size of this species, together with its possessing a naked space of blue skin on the head, identifies it with *Coccyzus delalandii*, Temm. Pl. Col. 440, from Madagascar (1827).

C. punctulatus, Gm., founded on Latham's "Punctuated Cuckoo" (Syn. i. pl. 2, p. 541. no. 39), described from a specimen he had received among "various other birds from Cayenne." Mr. Selater considers it to be *Diplopterus navius* (L.), in adolescent plumage.

C. ridibundus, Gm., a bird of Mexico, founded on the "*avis ridibunda*" of the ante-Brissonian authors. Hernandez (Hist. Nov. Hisp. cap. clxxix. p. 49) says that before the introduction of the true faith it passed for a bird of bad omen. It is apparently *C. mexicanus*, Swainson (Phil. Mag. i. p. 440, 1827).

C. navius, L., var. β , Gm., founded, but without acknowledgment, on Sonnini's "*Oiseau des barrières*" (Montbeillard, *op. cit.* v. p. 412), "common in Guiana and Cayenne," is possibly *C. navius*, L., in some hitherto unrecognized phase of plumage. Dr. Selater is unacquainted with it; and it does not appear to have been identified by any author. If distinct, it will stand as *C. septorum*, Vieill., Enc. iii. p. 1343.

C. dominicus, L., var. β , Gm., also taken from Montbeillard (*t. c.* p. 413) and without acknowledgement. Described from "*le petit Coucou gris*" of M. Mauduit's cabinet, which is stated only to differ from "*le Cendrillard*" of Montbeillard (*C. dominicus*, L.) by being a little larger, having a slightly shorter bill, and the entire under surface white. The origin of Mauduit's specimen is not stated. It does not seem to have been recognized by any author; nor does its description agree with any species known to Dr. Selater.

C. cayanus, L., var. γ , Gm. ex Montbeillard (*t. c.* p. 416), but unacknowledged. Lesson (*Tr. d'Orn.* p. 140, 1831) identified a Cayenne individual with Gmelin's species, and entitled it *Piaya brachyptera*. The species had previously, and has since, received several different titles, the oldest of which, *C. melanogaster*, Vieill. (*Dict. Class. H. N.* iv. p. 570), stands—unless indeed Vieillot's bird be not in reality *Rhinortha chlorophæa* (Vig.), with which it very closely agrees, the red bill excepted. Vieillot states that his type came from Java.

Trogon maculatus, Gm., ex Brown, *Ill.* p. 26, t. 13. fig. super. from Ceylon; a *Lamprococcyx* in spotted immature plumage. Gmelin's title was altered to *Chrysococcyx smaragdinus* by Mr. Blyth (*J. A. S. B.* 1846, p. 53) as inapplicable, although Brown's figure "certainly represents a variety or incidental state of plumage of this species." Mr. Moore also considered Gmelin's designation "quite inapplicable," but rejected that of Mr. Blyth as previously employed by Swainson, and substituted *Chrysococcyx hodgsoni* (*Cat. E. I. Co. Mus.* ii. p. 705, 1856–8). Dr. Cabanis, who quotes Brown and Gmelin with doubt, separates *Chalcites smaragdinus*, Sw., generically from the Indian bird, and therefore restores Mr. Blyth's title. The name given by Gmelin appears to me quite as applicable as either of the two more recent ones, and I therefore shall retain it. Should Continental specimens differ specifically from Cingalese, Mr. Blyth's name would stand for the Indian bird.

I shall now subjoin a list of the Linnæan and Gmelinean species referred to their correct genera, with the titles they will have to bear.

Species enumerated under the genus *Cuculus*, L., in the Twelfth Edition of the "Systema Naturæ" (1766):—

1. *Cuculus* CANORUS, L., "Europa."
2. *C. (Eudynamis)* ORIENTALIS, L., "Ind. orient."
3. *C. (Eudynamis)* MINDANENSIS, L., "Ins. Philipp."
4. *C. (Saurothera)* VETULA, L., "Jamaica."
5. *C. (Coccystes)* GLANDARIUS, L., "Africa septentr., Eur., austr."
6. *C. (Centropus)* SENEGALENSIS, L., "Senegalia."
7. *C. (Eudynamis)* HONORATUS, L., "Malabaria."
8. *C. (Eudynamis)* punctatus, L., "Ind. orient." = *C. ORIENTALIS*, L.
9. *C. (Diplopterus)* NÆVIUS, L., "Cayana."
10. *C. (Coccygus)* AMERICANUS, L., "Carolina."
11. *C. (Eudynamis?) scolopaceus*, L., "Bengala." = *C. HONORATUS*, L.
12. *C. (Eudynamis)* niger, L., "Bengala." = *C. HONORATUS*, L.
13. *C. (Coccygus)* dominicus, L., "Dominica, Ludovicia." = *C. AMERICANUS*, L.?
14. *C. (Piaya)* CAYANUS, L., "Cayana."
- 14 bis. *C. cayanus*, var. β , L. = *Piaya* MINUTA, Vieill.
15. *C. (Coua)* CÆRULEUS, L., "Madagascaria."
16. *C. (Urocissa)* SINENSIS, L., "China."
17. *C. (Turacus)* PERSA, L.*, "Guinea."
18. *C. (—?)* BRASILIENSIS, L., "Brasilia."
19. *C. (Coua)* CRISTATUS, L., "Madagascaria."
20. *C. (Coccystes)* COROMANDUS, L., "Cormandel."
21. *C. (Trogon?)* CORNUTUS, L., "Brasilia."
22. *C. (Dissemurus)* PARADISEUS, L., "Siam."

To these must be added the species classed by Linnæus in his genus *Crotophaga*.

* On the true *C. persa*, L., see Rüppell, Archiv für Naturgesch. xvii. i. p. 316, also Hartlaub, *op. cit.* xviii. i. p. 18, and Contr. Orn. 1852, for translation. See likewise Swainson, B. W. Afr. i. p. 225, and Verreaux, Rev. Zool. 1851, p. 257. The subject has been much discussed, yet not exhausted. The species figured and described by Albin (Birds, ii. p. 18, t. 19. 1738) must be regarded as the Linnæan type, and not, as has hitherto been done, that of Edwards.

1. *Crotophaga* ANI, L., "Africa (!), America."
2. *C.* (—?) *ambulatoria*, L., "Surinam." = *C.* ANI, L.?

Additional species incorporated by Gmelin in the Linnæan genus *Cuculus*, in his Thirteenth Edition of the "Systema Naturæ" (1788).

1. *Cuculus canorus*, L., var. β , Gm. = *C.* CANORUS, av. juv.
2. *C. canorus*, L., var. γ , Gm. = *C.* CANORUS, L.?
3. *C. capensis*, Gm., "Cap. bonæ spei" = *Cuculus* CAPENSIS, Müller (1776).
4. *C. orientalis*, L., var. β , Gm., "India" = *C.* MINDANENSIS, L.
5. *C. (Hyetornis) pluvialis*, Gm., "Jamaica."
6. *C. (Coccyzus) minor*, Gm., "Cayenna." = *Cuculus seniculus*, Lath. (1790).
7. *C. (Coccytes) serratus*, Gm., "Cap. bonæ spei" = *C.* SERRATUS, Sparrman (1786).
8. *C. (Eudynamis) tahitiensis*, Gm., "Ins. Societatis." = *C.* TAITIENSIS, Sparrman (1787).
9. *C. (Centropus) bengalensis*, Gm., "Bengala."
10. *C. (Eudynamis) panayanus*, Gm., "Ins. Panay." = *C.* MINDANENSIS, L.
11. *C. nævius*, L., var. β , Gm., "Gujana" = *Coccyzus septorum*, Vieill. = *C.* NÆVIUS, L.?
12. *C. (Diplopterus) punctulatus*, Gm., "Cayenna?" = *C.* NÆVIUS, L., av. juv.?
13. *C. (Piaya) ridibundus*, Gm., "Nova Hisp." = *C. mexicanus*, Sw.?
14. *C. guira*, Gm., "Brasiliæ silvis." = *Guira* PIRIRIGUA (Vieill.)
15. *C. (Eudynamis) maculatus*, Gm., "Sina." = *C.* MINDANENSIS, L.
16. *C. (Coccytes) ater*, Gm., "Prom. bonæ spei." = *C.* SERRATUS, Sparrman.
17. *C. (Coccytes) melanoleucus*, Gm., "Coromandel." = *Cuculus* JACOBINUS, Bodd. (1783).
18. *C. (Coccytes) pisanus*, Gm., "Pisis." = *C.* GLANDARIUS, L.
19. *C. (Coua) madagascariensis*, Gm., "Madagasc." = *Cuculus* GIGAS, Bodd. (1783).

20. *C. madagascariensis*, var. β , Gm., "Madagasc." = *Cochlosthraustes* DELALANDII, (Temm.) ?

21. *C. dominicus*, L., var. β , Gm. = — ?

22. *C. cayanus* L., var. γ , Gm. = *Piaya* MELANOGASTER (Vieill.), fide Cabanis.

23. *C. (Monasa) tranquillus*, Gm., "Cayenna." = *Cuculus ater*, Bodd. (1783). = *C. NIGER*, Müller (1776).

24. *C. (Chelidoptera) tenebrosus*, Gm., "Cayenna." = *Cuculus TENEBROSUS*, Pall. (1782).

25. *C. (Phœnicophæes) pyrrhocephalus*, Gm., "Zeylon." = *Cuculus PYRRHOCEPHALUS*, Forst. (1781).

26. *C. (Leptosomus) afer*, Gm., "Madagasc." = *Cuculus discolor*, Herm. (1783). = *Cuculus ÆNEUS*, Bodd.* (1783).

27. *C. afer*, Gm., var. β , "Madag." = *C. ÆNEUS*, Bodd.

28. *C. indicator*, Gm., "Africa." = *Indicator SPARRMANI*, Stephens (1815).

29. *C. (Centropus) ÆGYPTIUS*, Gm.†, "Ægypto."

30. *C. ægyptius*, Gm. var. β , "Ins. Philipp." = *C. philippensis*, Cuv. (1817) = *C. (Centropus) VIRIDIS*, Scop. (1786).

31. *C. ægyptius*, Gm., var. γ , "Ins. Antigua." = *C. (Centropus) VIRIDIS*, Scopoli.

32. *C. (—) radiatus*, Gm., "Ins. Panay." = *Cuculus FLAVIVENTRIS*, Scop. (1786).

33. *C. (Cacomantis) flavus*, Gm., "Ins. Panay." = *Cuculus MERULINUS*, Scop. (1786).

34. *C. (Lamprococcyx) auratus*, Gm., "Cap. bonæ spei." = *Cuculus CUPREUS*, Bodd. (1783).

35. *C. (Lamprococcyx) LUCIDUS*, Gm., "Nova Seelandia."

36. *C. (Centropus) tolu*, Gm., "Madagasc." = *Cuculus melanorhynchus*, Bodd. (1783) = *Cuculus TOULOU*, Müller (1776).

Crotophaga.

1. *Crotophaga MAJOR*, Gm., "Cayenna."

* This title, given by Boddaert, has hitherto been overlooked, possibly because he omitted his usual suffix of "*mihi*." As it and Hermann's bear the same date, and as the latter author seems to have given his name incidentally, I retain that of the Dutch naturalist.

† I admit this title on the assumption that the North-African *Centropus* differs specifically from that of West Africa, *C. senegalensis* (L.).

Species belonging to the *Cuculidæ*, but classed by Gmelin under other genera:—

1. *Trogon* (*Lamprococcyx*) *MACULATUS*, Gm., “Zeylon.”

2. *Phasianus* (*Geococcyx*) *MEXICANUS*, Gm., “Nov. Hispan. calidioribus.”

The species of the genus *Eudynamis* have remained in so much confusion, partly in consequence of the males being clothed in a uniform black garb, while the females and young males assume a spotted and barred or otherwise variegated plumage, that I avail myself of this opportunity to offer a sketch of the group. It must be remembered that the adult males are only to be distinguished specifically by their respective dimensions, the relative proportions of their dimensions, and by the form, and in two, if not in more instances, by the colour of the bill. Perhaps in some species the practised eye may safely rely on the nature of the iridescent hues of the plumage. But it is in the colouring, and its distribution, of the young birds and adult females that the most distinct and palpable difference prevails. A superficial observer might, for instance, confound the adult males of *E. honorata* (L.) and *E. ransomi*, Bp., but never the females and young birds.

1. *EUDYNAMIS HONORATA**, (L.), ex Briss. iv. p. 136, no. 15, “Malabarica,” ♀ vel av. juv.

Cuculus niger, L., ex Edw. Birds, p. 58, t. 58, “Bengala,” ♂ adult.

? *C. scolopaceus*, L., ex Edw. p. 59, t. 59, “Bengala,” ♀ vel av. juv.

C. indicus, Lath., Ind. Orn. i. p. 211, no. 11, ex Lath. Syn. Sup. p. 99 (1790), “India,” ♂ adolesc.

C. orientalis, L. var. *γ*, Lath., Ind. Orn. i. p. 211, “Bengala,” ♂.

? *C. crassirostris*, Steph., Gen. Zool. ix. pt. 1. p. 86 (1815), ex Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afr. v. p. 59, t. 214, “Africa” (!). Bengala ♂.

? *C. crassirostris*, Vieill., N. Dict. viii. p. 229, ♀ (1817), ex Le Vaill. (*l. c.*).

* I give *honorata*, L., precedence, as it comes first in the ‘Systema.’

Eudynamis ceylonensis, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. iv. p. 51, note (1862), "Ceylon," ♂ adult.

E. orientalis, (L.), Jerd., Birds of Ind. i. p. 342. no. 214.

E. nigra, (L.), Cab., t. c. p. 49, "Ostindien."

Hab. in India, Ceylon.

The common Koel of India, the lower ranges of the Central and Eastern Himalayas excepted. Out of a large series of Ceylon specimens I have not found one that differed in the least from the Peninsular bird. The eastern range of this species is not satisfactorily determined; but I question whether it crosses the Brahmapootra.

2. *EUDYNAMIS MALAYANA*, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. iv. p. 52, "Sumatra," ♂ adult., ♂ adolesc. (?) 1862-3.

A Koel closely allied to *E. honorata*, as I restrict it, but larger in all its dimensions, and with a conspicuously longer and stouter bill, inhabits Nipaul and Tenasserim. The Sumatran Koel is likewise regarded as distinct by Dr. Cabanis, and will probably be found to agree with the species from the localities I have named. Dr. Cabanis states that the Sumatran bird is larger, but that in all other respects it is the same as *E. honorata* as above. But a rigid comparison of a large series of specimens has yet to be made before the latter part of this assertion can be taken for granted. Indian Ornithologists might greatly assist us by studying and recording the phases of plumage the Koel passes through before arriving at maturity.

These are the principal dimensions of the Indian, Javan, and Australian species:—

	Longitudo		
	rostr. a nar.	al.	caud.
<i>E. honorata</i> (L.), Candeish ♂ adult	0·64	7·25	7·85
? <i>E. malayana</i> , Cab., Java ♂ adult	0·90	8·00	8·50
<i>E. cyanocephala</i> , Lath., Queensland.	0·81	8·13	8·25

Javan examples are remarkable for the length and stoutness of the bill; with a shorter wing and tail than in *E. ransomi*, Bp., from Ceram, the bill is larger and deeper in the Javan bird. I have not seen specimens in the female or adolescent male plumage, nor have I been able to compare Javan with Sumatran specimens; but it is probable that the races from the two islands will be found to differ. From the bill being so con-

spicuously large, I strongly suspect that Javan examples furnished Le Vaillant with the subject of his "Coucou à gros bec," plate 214, in which case it would stand as *E. crassirostris* (Steph.).

3. *EUDYNAMIS MINDANENSIS* (L.), ex Briss. iv. p. 130, no. 12, "Ins. Mindanao," ♀ adult., vel ♂ adolesc.

C. variegatus, Scop., Fl. & Faun. Insub. ii. p. 89, no. 2 (1786), ex Sonn., Voy. Nouv. Guin. p. 120, t. 78, "Antigua," ♀ vel ♂ adolesc.

C. panayanus, Gm. ex Sonn., *l. c.*

C. maculatus, Gm. ex Buff. (Montb.), Hist. Nat. Ois. vi. p. 378; Pl. Enl. 764: "China," ♀ vel ♂ adolesc.

C. maculatus, Bodd. ex Buff. Pl. Enl. 764 (1783).

C. orientalis, L., var. β , Gm. ex Buff. (Montb.) *l. c.* p. 383, no. 2, Mindanao, ♂ adult.

E. chinensis, Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. iv. p. 52, note, "Canton," ♀ ♂.

E. orientalis (L.), Swinh., Ibis, 1861, p. 46.

Hab. China. Ins. Philipp.

These titles are thrown together as synonyms of the Linneæan species, on the presumption, first, that the Chinese and Philippine species are one and the same, and, secondly, that they specifically differ from *E. honorata* (L.). Upon this last point I am not quite determined; but, judging from Buffon's 764th plate and Montbeillard's and Sonnerat's description, I believe them to be distinct. I have failed in seeing specimens of the female or young male. An adult Philippine male exists in Mr. Gould's collection, which possesses a stout bill, stouter than in *E. malayana*, from Tenasserim, and deeper than in *E. honorata*. Should it prove a distinct form, we shall have the following not improbable distribution of the three species:—*E. honorata* to the west, *E. mindanensis* to the east of the hill-ranges which descend from Assam southward through the Malay Peninsula; and *E. malayana* originating in the central Himalaya, inhabiting the slopes of the descending range, and extending at least all over Sumatra.

4. *EUDYNAMIS CYANOCEPHALA* (Lath.), Ind. Orn. Supp.

p. xxx. no. 3 (1801), ex Lath., Syn. Supp. ii. pp. 137, no. 8, "New Holland," ♀ adult vel ♂ adolese.

E. flindersi (Lath.), Vigors & Horsf., Linn. Tr. xv. p. 305 (1828), ex Lath., Gen. Hist. iii. p. 308, no. 63, "North Coast of New Holland," ♀ vel ♂ adolese.

E. orientalis (L.), Vigors & Horsf. *t. c.* p. 304, "New Holland," ♂ adolese.

E. australis, Swains., An. in Menag. p. 344, no. 189, "Australia," ♂ adult.

Hab. New South Wales, Queensland, West Australia (Gould).

Latham's "Blue-headed Cuckoo" must certainly have been a *Eudynamis*; and as only one species is known to exist in Australia, I give the title founded on it precedence over his subsequent designation bestowed on a specimen obtained on the north coast by Captain Flinders, the type of which still exists in the British Museum.

A specimen of an adult male from Queensland in my collection possesses one bright rufous secondary quill, as observed by Mr. Vigors in Mr. Caley's example; only my specimen is otherwise in full black livery.

The difference between the plumage of the female and young of the Australian and Indian birds (*E. honorata*) is very striking. The female of the Indian species never has the black head and nape, the broad dark bands from the angles of the mouth, and the pale and almost immaculate fulvous breast we find in the Australian Koel. In other respects the markings, in shape, colour, and combination, are perfectly different. The type-specimen of *E. flindersi* displays so anomalous a phase of colouring that I venture to surmise that it belongs to a second Australian species.

5. *EUDYNAMIS ORIENTALIS* (L.), ex Briss. iv. p. 140. no. 18, "Ind. Orient." ♂ adult.

C. punctatus, L., ex Briss. *t. c.* p. 134, no. 14, "Ind. Orient." ♀ vel ♂ adolese.

E. picatus, Müller, Verh. Nat. Gesch. Ned. Overz. Bez. Land. & Volkenk. p. 176, "Amboyna," ♂ adolese. plum. mut. (*fide* Schlegel, Mus. P.-Bas, *Cuculi*, p. 19).

E. picata, Cab. & Heine, *t. c.* p. 55, note.

The correct title for the Amboyna *Eudynamis* involves a problem in nomenclature most difficult to solve. Its satisfactory solution depends first upon the specific identity or otherwise of the Amboyna and Ceram birds, and next, if they be distinct, upon which of the two islands it was that supplied Brisson's types. Müller (*vide* Schlegel, *ut supr.*) gives from Amboyna *E. orientalis* (L.), *E. punctata* (L.), and *E. picata*, Müll. The old male he identified with the first title, the female with the second; and he described as distinct a young male passing into adult plumage under the third title. Prince Bonaparte (*Consp. Av. i. p. 101*) not only gives *E. picata*, Müller, from Amboyna, in which he is right, but also, as a separate species, *E. punctata* (L.), from that island and New Guinea. His having added this last locality renders it doubtful whether the specimen he had before him was from Amboyna or from New Guinea. And yet upon this turns the validity of the characters by which he distinguishes the Ceram species. For he defines *E. punctata* as "*similis præcedenti*" (*E. ransomi*, from Ceram) "*sed minor* (Long. 14 poll.)," etc. We know that the New-Guinea *Eudynamis* is smaller than that of Ceram; but it is not demonstrated as yet that the Amboyna Koel also is smaller. Dr. Cabanis insists (*l. c.*) that Réaumur's specimen must have come from Ceram, chiefly for the reason that Brisson's dimensions are too large for the Amboyna race. But Dr. Cabanis is assuming that Bonaparte's "*kleine vierzehnzöllige Art*" is the true Amboyna species. The Ceram bird was considered distinct from the Amboyna bird by Forsten; for he entitled it *Cuculus punctatus*, var. *ceramensis*. Prince Bonaparte (*l. c.*) described the female bird from Ceram, Forsten's specimen, under the title of *E. ransomi*. Dr. Cabanis, as we have seen, regards the two birds as distinct species; but he does not appear to have seen Amboyna individuals. Professor Schlegel, of course, refuses to admit the specific distinction. I have failed in seeing an Amboyna specimen, and can offer no opinion. But it is a matter which must be decided before we can determine the title of the two birds. If we adopt Professor Schlegel's view, both birds will stand as *E. orientalis*. The dimensions given by Professor Schlegel of



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examples from the two localities do not strikingly differ:—Ceram, wing 7 inches 10 lines to 8 inches 4 lines; Amboyna, wing 8 inches 1 line.

It may be that the Amboyna Koel and the one known to inhabit a part of New Guinea are identical; but I am induced to decide that the Amboyna and Ceram Koel differ, solely because Forsten considered them to be different. He is the only ornithologist, besides Professor Schlegel, who, we know for certain, actually compared specimens from both islands; and, what is more, he procured the specimens himself.

Our only knowledge of the comparative size of the two species is confined to the dimensions given by Professor Schlegel already quoted: it is not sufficient to warrant us in affirming that the Ceram bird is the largest; and for the time the question must be left undetermined. Moreover, as the Dutch naturalists all unite in giving *Cuculus punctatus*, L., from Amboyna, the probability is that Count Bentinck's specimen came from there; I therefore cannot follow Dr. Cabanis so far as to refer the Ceram and not the Amboyna bird to *C. orientalis* vel *punctatus*, L.

6. *EUDYNAMIS RANSOMI*, Bp., Consp. i. p. 101, "Ceram," ♀ vel ♂ juv? (1850). (Plate X.)

Cuculus orientalis, pt. Schleg., Mus. P.-B. *Cuculi*, pp. 18, 19, "Ceram."

E. orientalis, Cab. & Heine, *t. c.* p. 53.

This is a very handsome species, and perhaps the largest of the genus.

	Long.	rostr.	al.	caud.
Bouru ♂ adult.....	0.88		8.50	8.75
„ ♀ (<i>fide</i> Wallace).....	0.88		8.50	8.85

The bill is not so long nor as stout as in my Javan specimens (*E. malayana*), the other dimensions being greater. The adult male is entirely black with a green gloss; but the garb of the young birds assumes the most striking and peculiar variations, none of which are ever to be found in *E. honorata*, *E. malayana*, or *E. cyanocephala*. The bird here figured is either a young male or an adult female procured by Mr. Wallace in the Island of Ceram, specimens from which are identical with those of Bouru. A second specimen has all the feathers of the chin and throat turning to

black, while the remainder of the lower surface is nearly immaculate rufous-buff. Another specimen has the throat perfectly black, as well as the head and nape. A fourth, from Ceram, is entirely black except the abdomen, which is deep rufous-bay,—an adult male, having almost completed its moult. A fifth, a male moulting into adult plumage, is pied jet-black and rufous-buff.

A peculiarity of the Ceram and Bouru birds in adolescent male and adult female plumage is the regular well-defined and arched character of the rufous caudal bands and their great breadth. Brisson notices this character in his description of *C. punctatus*, L.; and if not possessed by the Amboyna bird, it will go far to support Dr. Cabanis's view. Brisson's words are "bandes transversales rousses, formant chacune un arc de cercle." I have not observed this character in examples of *Eudynamis* from any other locality.

7. *EUDYNAMIS RUFIVENTER*, Less., Voy. de la Coquille, p. 620, no. 23, "Nouvelle Guinée," ♂ adolesc. plum. mut. (1826).

A single specimen of an adult male *Eudynamis* was obtained by Mr. Wallace at Dorey, in New Guinea. Bill pale-greenish. Its chief dimensions are :—wing 7·75 inches, tail 8, bill from nostril ·87. It differs from all the other species I am acquainted with, and I therefore enumerate it as distinct.

Lesson described from a young male passing into adult black plumage. It is probable that Mr. Wallace's individual is referable to Lesson's species: at the same time the colour of the bill does not quite agree; for the latter says "le bec est noir, la mandibule inférieure blanchâtre."

8. *EUDYNAMIS MELANORHYNCHA*, Müller, *l. c.* sp. 2, "Celebes."

This is the *Eudynamis* of Celebes, distinguishable from all others except *E. facialis*, Wall., by its black bill at all ages. Having united under one species the Koels inhabiting the entire region between Ceylon and China, the Himalayas, and South Australia, Professor Schlegel remarks (*l. c.*) "C'est un fait digne de remarque que cette espèce, originaire de Célèbes, se trouve, pour ainsi dire, comme perdue au milieu de ces colonies nom-

breuses du *Cuculus orientalis*, répandues depuis l'Hindoustan, jusqu'aux Philippines, à la Nouvelle Guinée et l'Australie."

The black colour of a bill in this instance is admitted as a character of sufficient value to raise its possessor to the rank of a species, while characters of equal importance, as well defined and as persistent, are rejected in other members of the genus. If all the individuals inhabiting the vast region mentioned by the learned Professor did not differ, the restriction of this black-billed species to so limited an area would certainly be interesting, almost equal in interest to the fact of a yellow-billed *Centropus*, *C. chlororhynchus*, Blyth, dwelling in a limited part of the Island of Ceylon, and there only, alongside of the widely distributed *C. rufipennis*, Illig. But if we allow, when discriminating species, other characters to have their weight, besides the mere colour of the bill, *E. melanorhyncha* only offers an instance of local restriction such as we find in many islands and even on continents.

The plumage of the female and young male in this species is, as in all the species of the genus, very remarkable and characteristic. In one individual the upper plumage is of deep chocolate-brown striated with black. In another, from Menado, in Mr. Gould's possession, the whole of the upper surface of the head, nape, wings, tail, and the back is dull olive-green, with a subdued sheen. Chin, throat, and cheeks dull smoky brown; remainder of under surface and the under wing-coverts fulvescent rufous, each feather crossed by two or three irregular narrow black lines. From the angle of the mouth a slender whitish line descends down the sides of the neck, sharply separating the fuliginous throat from the olive-green head and nape.

9. *EUDYNAMIS FACIALIS*, Wallace, P. Z. S. 1862, p. 339, "Sula Islands."

The only example of this species as yet obtained is the type-specimen in Mr. Wallace's possession. It is possible that the white of the forehead and throat is not constant; but the shorter and differently shaped bill and smaller dimensions of the Sula bird are quite sufficient to distinguish it from the Celebes Koel. Judging by analogy, the females of the two species will certainly possess distinctive characteristics.

I possess a Koel in immature plumage, procured by Mr. Wallace, and marked from Flores; whether correctly so I rather doubt. Its entire upper surface is rusty-brown, relieved on each feather by spots, centres, or bars of light rufous. The rufous caudal bands are more numerous, narrower, and more irregular than we find in *E. ransomi*, Bp., from Ceram. The entire under surface of the bird is dirty-white, each feather with a brown centre or else with two or three brown irregular transverse bars. The dimensions are about equal to those of *E. ransomi*, Bp. If from Flores, this specimen represents a species distinct from the Javan form; but I suspect that it is the Ceram bird in young female garb.

As I consider *Cuculus taitiensis*, Sparrm., to be generically separable from *Eudynamis*, this closes the species of true Koels known to me. It is, however, not unlikely that a distinct species inhabits Timor, and another form Ternate.

XXXI.—*Letters, Announcements, &c.*

WE have received the following letters, addressed "To the Editor of 'The Ibis'":—

Dobroyde, Dec. 10th, 1868.

SIR,—I am not a little surprised to find Professor M'Coy asserting (*Ibis*, 1868, p. 122) that the specimens of the lately discovered species of *Pardalotus* described by me were not sent to me until after he had published a description of them in the 'Australasian' newspaper of Melbourne, and thereby insinuating that my descriptions were taken from the single skin of a male bird which he sent to me on the 31st of December, 1866, while his description appeared on the 29th. Allow me to inform the readers of 'The Ibis' that the three specimens (two males and a female) from which I took my descriptions were received at the Sydney Museum about the middle of November, that my descriptions of them were drawn up, by the kind permission of Mr. Krefft, very shortly after, and that, at the time Prof. M'Coy's specimen reached me, my descriptions had been posted by the mail which had left for England some ten or twelve days previously.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

EDWARD P. RAMSAY.